

# COVID-19 REOPENING PLANNING WITH SCHOOL HEALTH IN MIND



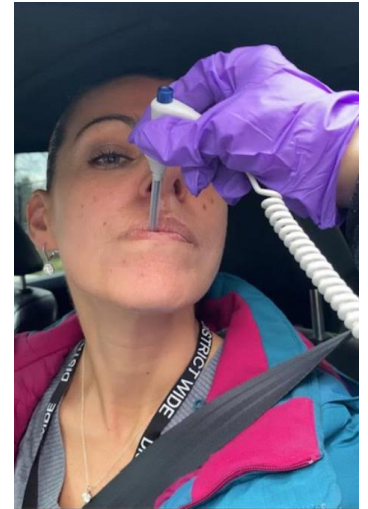
**Dr. Brooke Balchan, DO, FAAP**  
Medical Director/School Physician  
City School District of New Rochelle

July 9, 2020  
CSDNR Principal Meeting



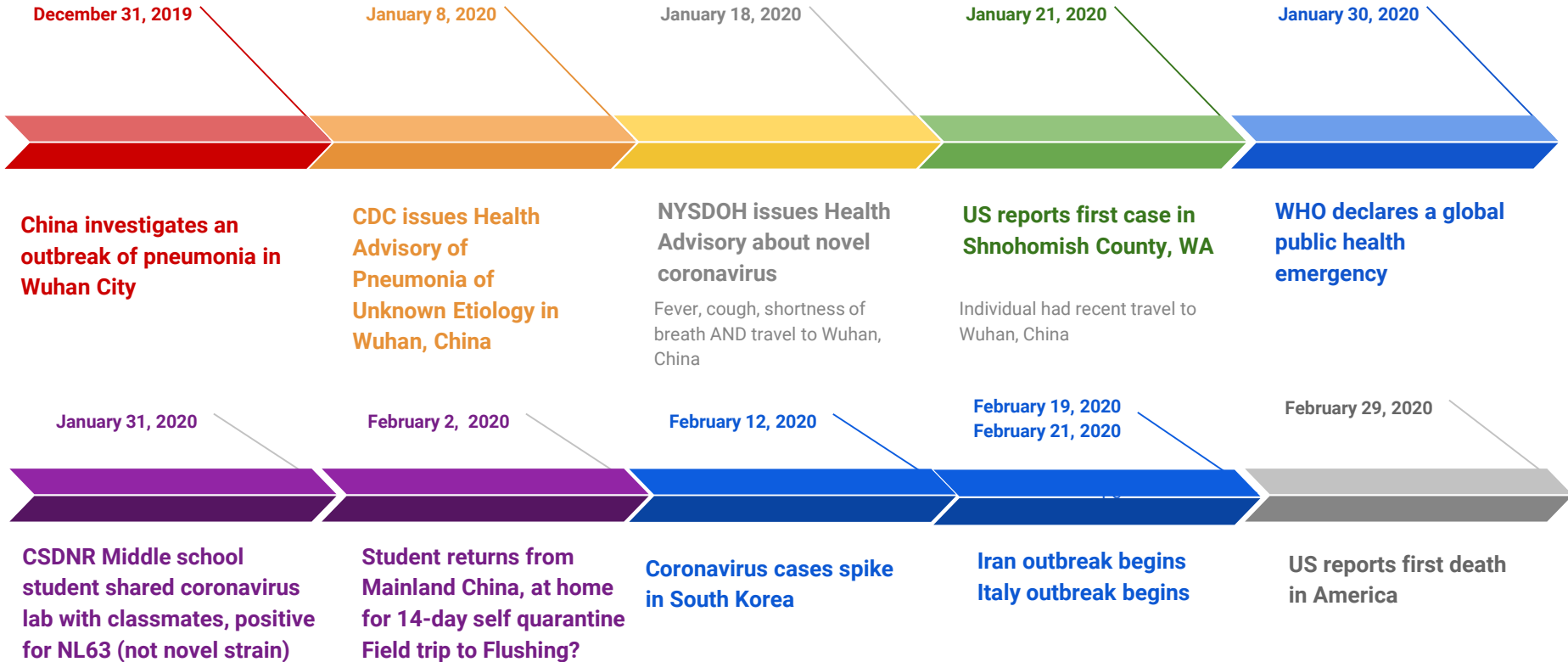
# OBJECTIVES

1. Review a timeline of COVID-19's spread into New Rochelle
2. COVID-19 Response by the CSDNR Health Services Department
3. Recommendations and considerations from school reopening Health Committee

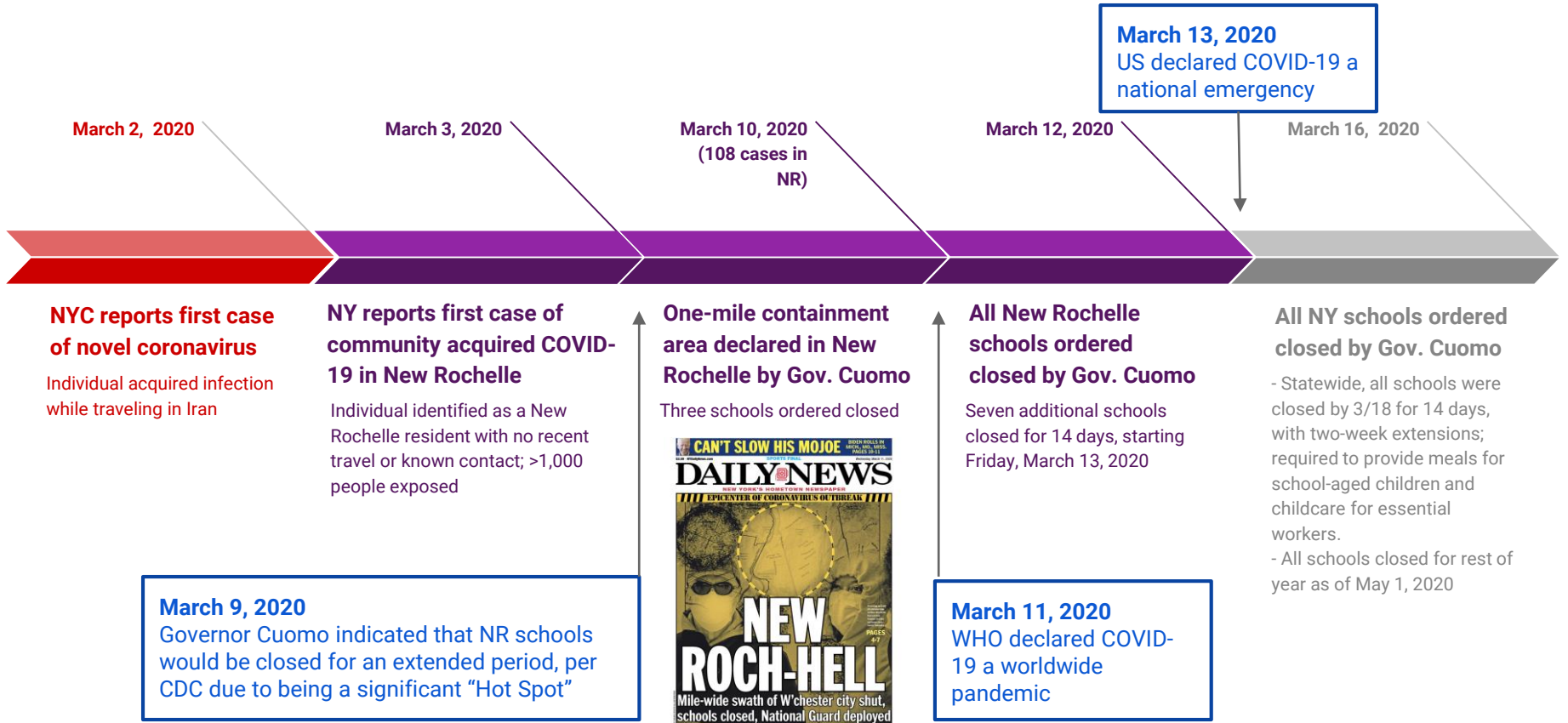


COVID-19'S ARRIVAL  
IN NEW ROCHELLE

# COVID-19: OUTBREAK TO PANDEMIC



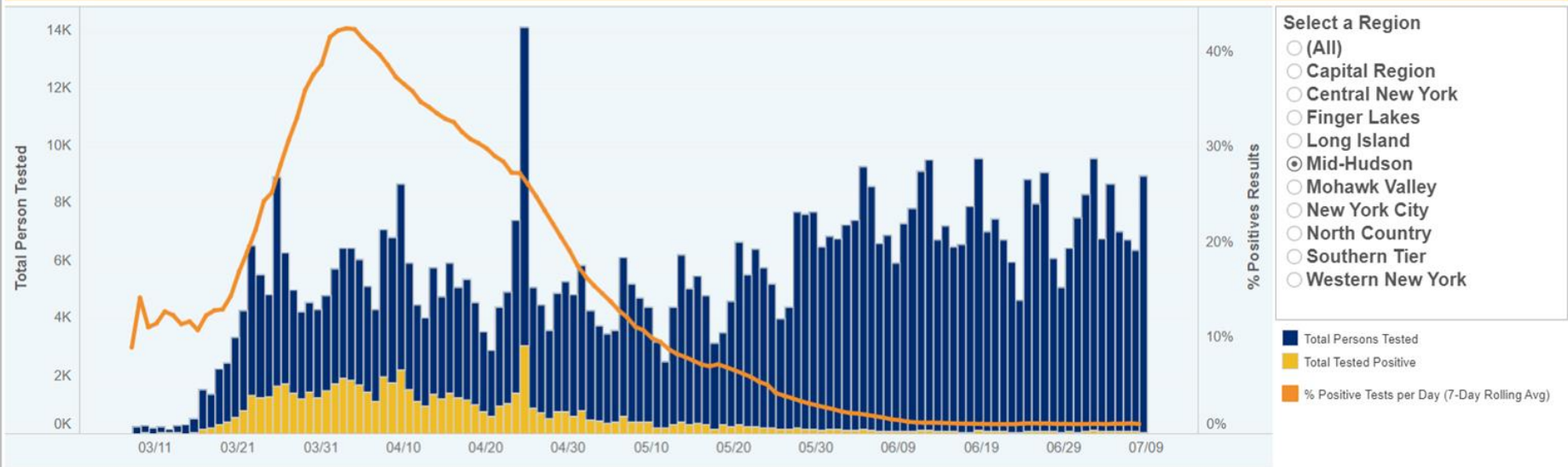
# BECOMING THE EPICENTER OF COVID-19 IN THE USA



# WE NEED TO CONTINUE FOLLOWING THE DATA IN OUR AREA

## % Positive Results Over Time - Mid-Hudson

Testing data as of: 7/8/2020  
Testing data last updated on: 7/9/2020



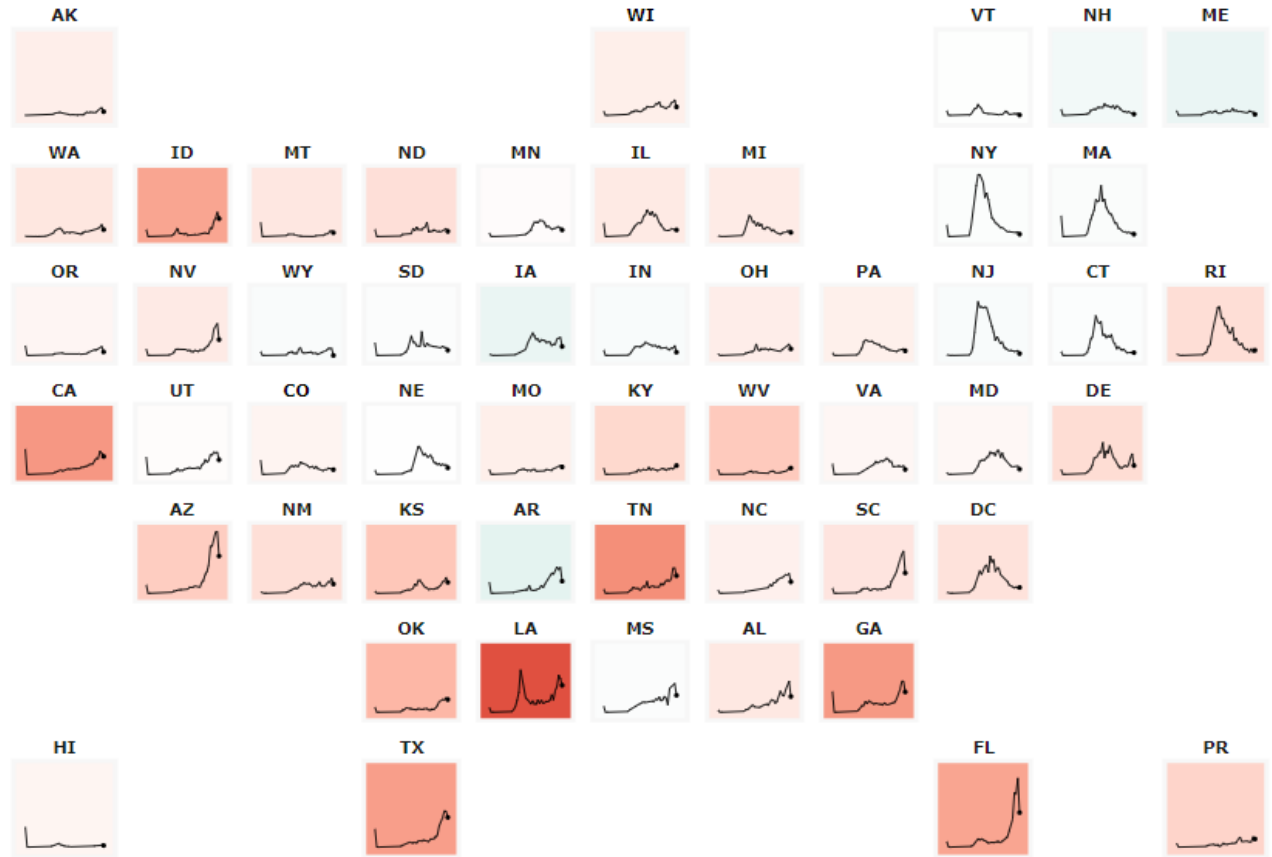
## Test Results - Yesterday

	Total Persons Tested	Total Tested Positive	% Positive Results
Mid-Hudson	8,943	52	0.6%

<https://forward.ny.gov/percentage-positive-results-region-dashboard>

...AND  
THROUGHOUT  
THE US

Daily New Cases per 100k people. Data shown from 1/22/20 to 7/8/20.



<https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/data/new-cases-50-states>

HEALTH SERVICES  
RESPONSE TO  
COVID-19



# PRIORITY #1: KEEP STAFF AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS SAFE

- What we know:
  - There continues to be **community spread** of COVID-19 in the US
  - Currently, in NY **anyone should be able to get tested**
  - DOH contact tracing was unavailable until recently, it is not clear whether schools will be notified directly by DOH in the event of positive cases once schools reopen
  - Clinical **information continues to emerge daily** about COVID-19 best practices and **guidance documents are lagging** behind our immediate need for intervention
  - Despite all this, we needed to **keep our school community safe**

**\*\*NEW 7/13/20\*\* - [NYSDOH Guidelines](#)**

# PRIORITY #2: COMMUNICATE PLANNING EFFORTS



**DOH/NYSED  
Community**

**Cabinet**

**A&S/FUSE**

**School**

# What We Knew by May...

# What We Knew in March...

# What We Knew in February...

## Flowchart to Identify and Assess 2019 Novel Coronavirus

For the evaluation of patients who may be ill with or who may have been exposed to 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)



<b>A.</b>	<b>Identify</b> <i>if in the past 14 days since first onset of symptoms a history of either</i>		
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Travel to China</b></td> <td>← OR →</td> <td><b>Close contact with a person known to have 2019-nCoV illness*</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Travel to China</b>	← OR →
<b>Travel to China</b>	← OR →	<b>Close contact with a person known to have 2019-nCoV illness*</b>	
<b>B.</b>	<b>AND the person has</b> <b>Fever or symptoms of lower respiratory illness</b> (e.g., cough or shortness of breath) <i>if both exposure and illness are present</i>		
	↓ <b>Isolate</b>		
<b>1.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place facemask on patient</li> <li>Isolate the patient in a private room or a separate area</li> <li>Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)</li> </ul>		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Assess clinical status</b>		
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>EXAM</b></td> <td> <b>Is fever present?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Subjective?  <input type="checkbox"/> Measured? ____°C/F             </td> <td> <b>Is respiratory illness present?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Cough?  <input type="checkbox"/> Shortness of breath?             </td> </tr> </table>	<b>EXAM</b>	<b>Is fever present?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Subjective? <input type="checkbox"/> Measured? ____°C/F
<b>EXAM</b>	<b>Is fever present?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Subjective? <input type="checkbox"/> Measured? ____°C/F	<b>Is respiratory illness present?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Cough? <input type="checkbox"/> Shortness of breath?	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Inform</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact health department to report at-risk patients and their clinical status</li> <li>Assess need to collect specimens to test for 2019-nCoV</li> <li>Decide disposition</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>If discharged to home</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Instruct patient</b> <i>As needed depending on severity of illness and health department consultation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Home care guidance</li> <li>Home isolation guidance</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Advise patient</b> <i>If the patient develops new or worsening fever or respiratory illness</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call clinic to determine if reevaluation is needed</li> <li>If reevaluation is needed call ahead and wear facemask</li> </ul>		

\* Documentation of laboratory confirmation of 2019-nCoV may not be possible for travelers or persons calling for patients in other countries. For more clarification on the definition for close contact see CDC's Interim Guidance for Healthcare Professionals: [www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/02/02-clinical-criteria.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/02/02-clinical-criteria.html)

## SYMPTOMS OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019

Patients with COVID-19 have experienced mild to severe respiratory illness.

Symptoms\* can include

**FEVER**

**COUGH**

\*Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure.

**SHORTNESS OF BREATH**

Seek medical advice if you develop symptoms, and have been in close contact with a person known to have COVID-19 or if you live in or have recently been in an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19.

[cdc.gov/COVID19-symptoms](https://cdc.gov/COVID19-symptoms)

## Symptoms of Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Know the symptoms of COVID-19, which can include the following:



Symptoms can range from mild to severe illness, and appear 2-14 days after you are exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19.

**\*Seek medical care immediately if someone has emergency warning signs of COVID-19.**

- Trouble breathing
- Inability to wake or stay awake
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- Bluish lips or face
- New confusion

This list is not all possible symptoms. Please call your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.



cdc.gov/coronavirus

# What We Know Now...

## Stop the Spread of Germs

Help prevent the spread of respiratory diseases like COVID-19.



[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://cdc.gov/coronavirus)

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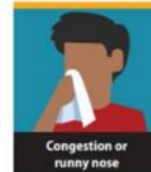
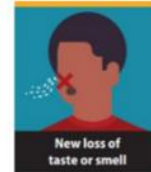
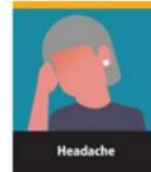
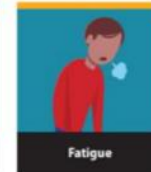


## Feeling Sick?

Stay home when you are sick!

If you feel unwell or have the following symptoms please leave the building and contact your health care provider. Then follow-up with your supervisor.

**DO NOT ENTER** if you have:



We may ask you to wear a mask or use tissues to cover your cough, and offer you a separate space to wait.

# COVID-19 and Kids...

## COVID-19 CHILDREN



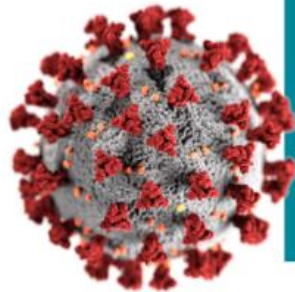
### ALERT FOR PARENTS

#### Pediatric Multi-System Inflammatory Syndrome Potentially Associated with COVID-19

Although rare, this condition can lead to serious and life-threatening complications if left untreated. Parents are urged to take note of the following signs/symptoms and monitor their children closely.



- Fever (> 100.4F or 38.0C)
- Rash over the whole body
- Red or pink eyes
- Red tongue that looks like a strawberry
- Red chapped lips that may crack and bleed
- Swollen hands and feet and red palms and soles
- A swollen lymph node or gland on one side of the neck
- Breathing difficulty or gasping breaths
- Confusion or disorientation
- Severe headache
- Extreme weakness
- Excessive irritability or lethargy (not responding appropriately, not fully awakening)
- Joint pain or swelling
- Vomiting and diarrhea
- Decreased feeding (infants) or intake of fluids
- Call your pediatrician immediately if your child becomes sick and is exhibiting any of the above



[Text COVIDsuffolk to 67283](tel:63167283)

**IF YOUR CHILD IS SEVERELY ILL, REPORT TO THE NEAREST EMERGENCY ROOM OR CALL 9-1-1**



### COVID RASHES

#### EMERGING SKIN MANIFESTATIONS OF COVID-19

 <p><b>URTICARIA</b> Urticarial wheals were reported in COVID-19 patients in Italy and have been observed in confirmed as well as suspected cases in France, Finland and US.</p>	 <p><b>ACRAL ISCHEMIA</b> Micro-thrombi caused by COVID-18 cause acral ischemic lesions, resembling pemphigus, that are often painful or itchy. Seen in many healthcare workers in US.</p>	 <p><b>MORBILLIFORM</b> Diffuse maculopapular eruption seen in COVID-19 patients in Italy, France and Finland as seen in many viral exanthems including Dengue.</p>
 <p><b>LIVEDO RETICULARIS</b> Transient blanching or mottling of skin from ischemia of cutaneous blood vessels.</p>	 <p><b>VESICULAR</b> Chicken-pox-like vesicles on erythematous base seen in COVID patients in Italy.</p>	 <p><b>PETECHIAL</b> Italian study reported petechial eruption in COVID-19 confirmed patients from bleeding under the skin.</p>

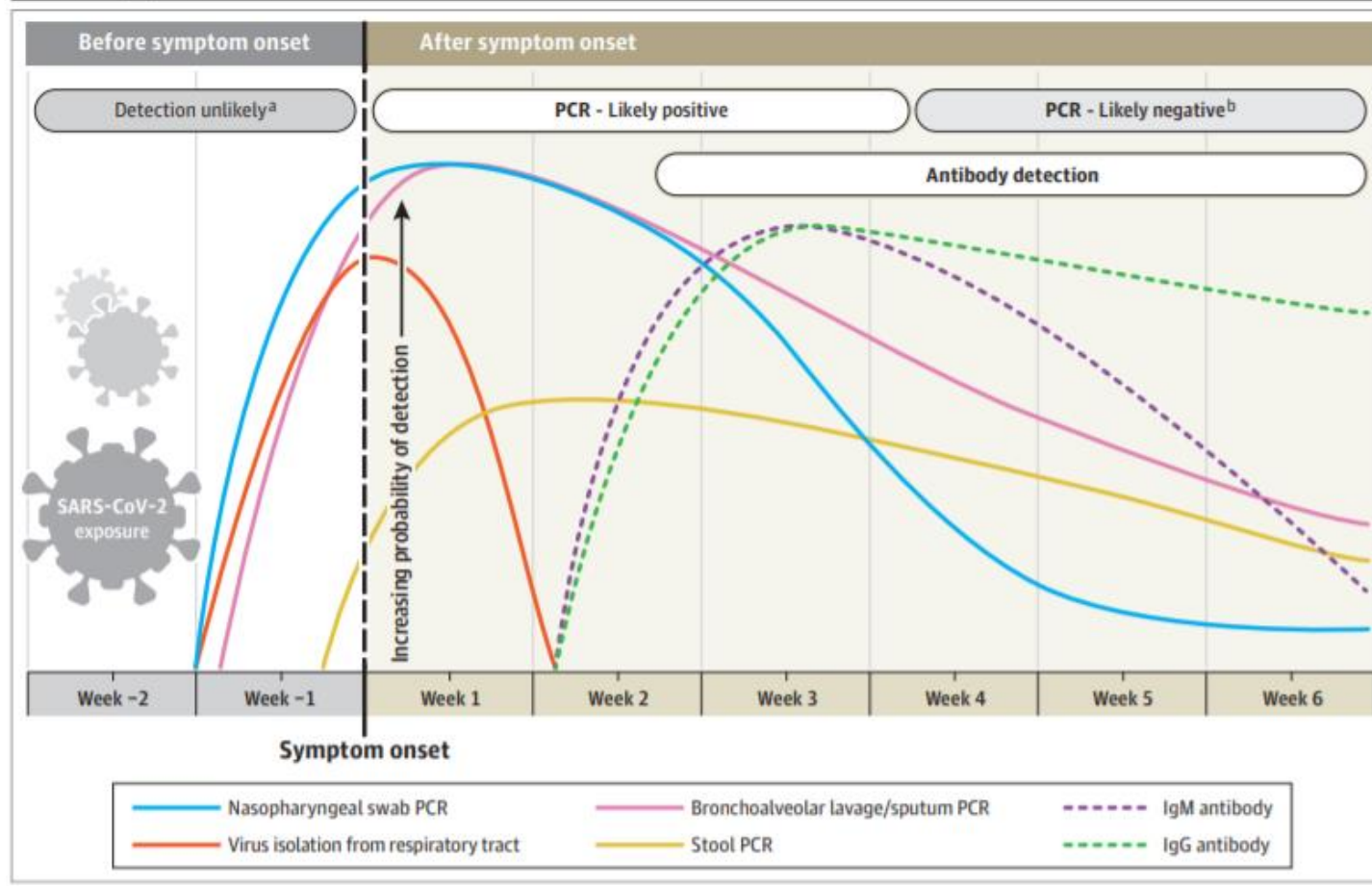
# CDC K-12 READINESS PLANNING TOOL CHECKLISTS

## Guiding Principles to Keep in Mind:

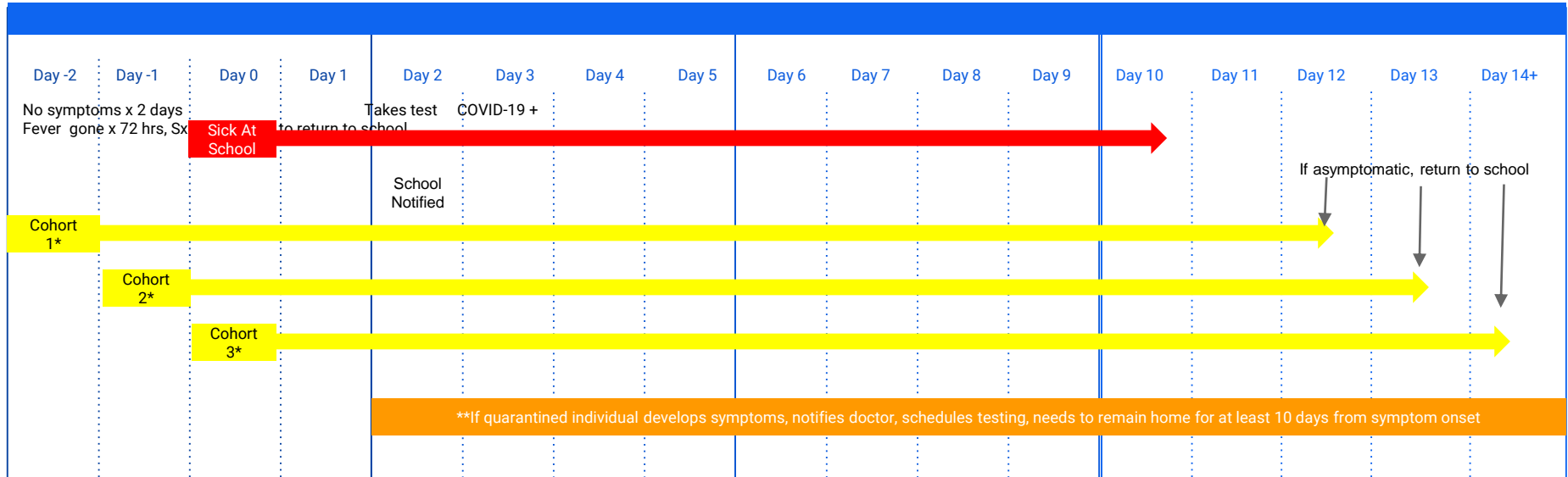
- **Lowest Risk:** Students and teachers engage in virtual-only classes, activities, and events.
- **More Risk:** Small, in-person classes, activities, and events. Groups of students stay together and with the same teacher throughout/across school days and groups do not mix. Students remain at least 6 feet apart and do not share objects.
- **Highest Risk:** Full sized, in-person classes, activities, and events. Students are not spaced apart, share classroom materials or supplies, and mix between classes and activities.

[CDC Readiness Checklists](#)

Figure. Estimated Variation Over Time in Diagnostic Tests for Detection of SARS-CoV-2 Infection Relative to Symptom Onset



# PREVIEW OF CONTACT TRACING IN SCHOOLS



\* Identify contacts of sick person, starting 2 days prior to illness onset. Send notifications for individuals to quarantine at home for 14 days from last day of contact. Advise twice daily temperature checks and symptoms monitoring (fever, cough, shortness of breath, headache, muscle aches, sore throat, diarrhea, loss of smell or taste). Symptoms may develop within 2-14 days of exposure to COVID-19.

\*\* If symptoms develop, isolate at home, notify doctor, school, and get tested. Remain at home for a minimum of 10 days following symptom onset, or negative COVID test. Extend if persistent fever or symptoms. In children, monitor for signs of Pediatric Multiorgan System Inflammatory Syndrome potentially associated with COVID-19 and refer for emergent medical evaluation (Persistent fever >4 days, abdominal pain, vomiting/diarrhea, body rash (extends to extremities), swelling and or peeling of hands or feet, swollen lymph nodes, red eyes, extreme irritability or lethargy)



# STAFF TRACKING: COVID-19 CASES AND STAFF EXPOSURES

- Collaboration between Health Services and Human Resources
  - Involves a dedicated team of tracking nurses that coordinate with field nurses
  - Nursing team at Temp/Screening stations and those working remotely provided direct counseling and education to staff regarding COVID safety measures
- **Total known cases self-reported: 6**
  - 115 contacts were notified of their exposure at work
  - 5 cases presented after schools were closed
    - Exposed staff were told to quarantine based on NYSDOH guidelines
    - No secondary infections were identified
      - **Mitigation efforts CAN work:**
        - Temp and symptom checks - keeping those sick out of work
        - Universal masking
        - Social distancing
        - Cleaning/sanitizing program
        - Increased hand hygiene practices (including alcohol-based hand sanitizer when soap and water are unavailable)

# PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

## What protects against COVID-19 infection or transmission?

### THE LANCET

Chu DK, Akl EA, I

Physical distancing, face masks, and eye protection to prevent person-to-person transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet* 2020. Published online June 1.

#### Intervention

#### Chance of infection or transmission

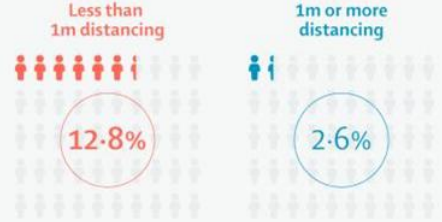
Without intervention

With intervention



#### Physical distancing

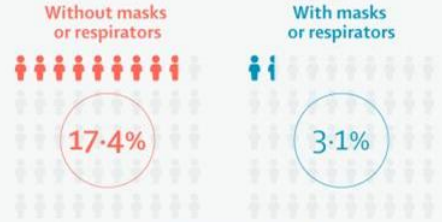
For every metre further away in distancing, the relative effect might increase



Certainty of evidence: **Moderate\***



#### Face masks



Certainty of evidence: **Low\***



#### Eye protection



Certainty of evidence: **Low\***

Even when properly used and combined, none of these interventions offers complete protection and other basic protective measures (such as hand hygiene) are essential to reduce transmission

# HEALTH REOPENING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

- Scenarios 1, 2 and 3 were discussed, however, **consistency is key for ALL scenarios**
- We have been in dress rehearsal mode since schools were closed...
  - **Infection Control**
    - PPE, Hand Hygiene, Cleaning/Disinfection, Contact Tracing, Testing
  - **Protecting and Supporting the School Community**
    - Designate COVID-19 Compliance Officers, Symptom Screening/Temp Checks, Development of Symptoms at School/Work, Sick Leave, Return to Work/School Clearances, Accommodations for Those at High Risk, Communication
  - **Social Distancing**
    - Transportation, Arrivals, Drop-off/Pick-up, Visitors, Classrooms, Offices, Meetings, Extracurriculars (Sports, after-school programs, Eating and Drinking)
  - **Training, Education and Signage**
    - Signs and Symptoms of COVID-19, PPE, Handwashing, Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection, Psychological Impact, Expectations

# HEALTH REOPENING COMMITTEE - CONSIDERATIONS FOR LEADERSHIP TEAMS...

- Set the example for our school community:
  - WEAR your MASK! Especially when in common areas!
  - Comply with temp/symptom screening upon arrival!
  - Stay home if you are sick!
- Communicate expectations to ALL staff, particularly those who are already being asked to return, lead with empathy
  - Be prepared for any level of reopening
  - Provide flexibility for staff and students - there is a lot of anxiety about reopening and returning to school
- Post consistent signage throughout all buildings
- Survey staff and families about their intentions to return to in-person schooling in September
- Host a town hall for staff and families
- Update the district website, COVID-19 Resource Center
  - Include a progress [dashboard](#) and FAQ section

# SCENARIOS: HEALTH COMMITTEE

Scenario 1: Open, business as usual

Scenario 2: Remain closed

Scenario 3: Open then close